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REPORT

SUBJECT City Plan of Songnim-si,
Hwanghae-pukto

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

Information on installations in Songnim-si, Hwanghae-pukto, keyed to
accompanying sketches [redacted] The report includes
specific data on housing of employees of the plant.

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I. City Plan of Songnim-si
September 1959

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1. War Damages & Rehabilitation in Songnim-si:

Ch'olsan-dong, Songnim-si, Hwanghae-bukto

This small city, a greater part of which was occupied by installations of the Hwanghae Iron Works, was almost completely destroyed during the Korean War. Those buildings observed

in the city were mostly new buildings, by which one could estimate at the war damage suffered. Rehabilitation of factory buildings which had been under way on a large scale following 27 July 1953 (the Armistice) was almost completed by the end of 1958, and was expected to be completely finished within 1959. However, residences were not very actively rehabilitated after the Armistice and there was an acute shortage in residences in the city. But in early 1959 when number of factory employees residing in this city was greatly increased, rehabilitation of residences was initiated on a large scale. According to a general opinion, however, it would be several years before the city has a sufficient number of residences. Private houses were greatly reduced in number after the Korean War, and many of those previously lived in private houses had moved into government owned buildings or official residences belonging to factories. Private houses now remaining were mostly old wooden houses or houses built of broken bricks. And new factory buildings and residences were mostly built of bricks and in multi-stories, thus giving the city a more modernized appearance.

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2.

The following are explanations to the attached sketch No. 2 of Songnim-si:

No. 1: Building of the Coke Station, Hwanghae Iron Works. This building housed various installations of this station and its office. It was an L-shape structure about 60 meters long, 10 meters wide, and eight meters high. Its pillars were either of angle steel or channel steel which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works, and its walls were of this iron plates which was also manufactured by the iron works. These steel or iron plates were all painted in black. As of 1959 this station supplied coke and gas for the heating furnace to the Hwanghae Iron Works. By the end of 1959 another coke station was to be newly established and was slated to function from 1960. Then this coke station was to be named coke station No. 1, and the other new one was to be named coke station No. 2.

No. 2: Building of Coke Station No. 2, Hwanghae Iron Works. This building was a straight structure about 40 meters long, 10 meters wide, and eight meters high. Its pillars were either of angle steel or of channel steel, and it was walled with three-millimeter-thick iron plates painted in black. It was completed in the summer of 1959,

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and its interior installations were to be completely installed by the end of 1959. Completion of its interior installations appeared to be feasible in view of the situations in September 1959. It was to be put into operation from 1960.

- No. 3: Sentry Box for an open coal storage of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a brick structure about four meters long, three meters wide, and three meters high and was roofed with three-millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works and painted in black.
- No. 4: Oil Warehouse of the Hwanghae Iron Works. This was a straight single-story brick building about 10 meters long, six meters wide, and four meters high, roofed with three-millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works and painted in black. It appeared to have been rehabilitated following 27 July 1953 (the Armistice) and stored various types of machine oil used in the Hwanghae Iron Works.
- No. 5: Transformer Station of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story brick building about six meters long, four meters wide, and four meters high and roofed with cement tiles. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice. Many transformers were installed near the building [REDACTED]
- No. 6: Armory storing weapons for use in training of employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was an L-shape single-story brick building about 30 meters long in all, six meters wide, and four meters high, and roofed with three-millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works. This was the largest armory of the Hwanghae Iron Works [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM
infantry rifles, burp guns, light machineguns, heavy machineguns, eight-millimeter mortars, 120-millimeter guns, and several types of submachine guns, which were managed by NKPA personnel who were assigned to the Hwanghae Iron Works for military training of its employees. The NKPA personnel totalled about 50 including officers and enlisted men, and were led by an NKPA lieutenant colonel. 50X1-HUM
- No. 7: Building of the Rolling Plant of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story structure about 30 meters long, 10 meters wide, and six meters high. It was walled and roofed with three-millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works, and its pillars were of angle steel or channel steel both of which were manufactured by the same iron works. The Rolling Plant manufactured various types of iron bars.

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- No. 8: Armory storing weapons for use in training of employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was also managed by NKPA personnel like the one under No. 6 above. It was a straight single-story brick structure about 20 meters long, six meters wide, and four meters high, and roofed with three-millimeter-thick iron plates. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice.
- No. 9: Guard box used by NKPA personnel for guard of armories of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story brick structure about six meters long, four meters wide, and four meters high. It had gray cement-coated walls and was roofed with gray cement tiles. It was used by NKPA personnel including many enlisted men who were assigned to the Hwanghae Iron Works for guard of armories. [redacted] armories were guarded by turns by the force of about one platoon. 50X1-HUM
- No. 10: Building of Songnim-si Fire Station. It was a straight single-story brick building about eight meters long, five meters wide, and four meters high. It had gray cement-coated walls and was roofed with gray cement tiles. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice. It seemed to have been under the control of the Songnim-si Internal Affairs Station and was equipped with only one fire engine mounted on a Soviet-made GAS truck.
- No. 11: Official residences for staff officials of the Hwanghae Iron Works. These residences were straight single-story block houses which were built in a prefabrication method, each about 18 meters long, four meters wide, and three meters high, and roofed with cement tiles. The blocks used for the houses were mostly two meters square and 15 centimeters thick but some were as large as one whole wall. These residences were of similar structure and dimensions as residences for common employees, but these were two-family houses, while those for common employees were four-family houses. Each family living in these residences used two rooms, one kitchen, and a separate toilet. These residences, which seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice, totalled about 25.
- No. 12: Headquarters of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight two-story brick building about 30 meters long, eight meters wide and high, and roofed with gray cement tiles. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice.
- No. 13: Building of the Machine Repair Plant of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a single-story structure about 30 meters long, 10 meters wide, and eight meters high. Its pillars were either of angle steel or of channel steel which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works, and its walls and roof was of three-millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the same iron works. It appeared to have been built immediately following the armistice.

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No. 14: Building housing the Hwanghae Iron Works KLP Committee and the dispensary of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was an L-shape brick building about 20 meters long in all, six meters wide and eight meters high. It had cement-coated walls and roofed with cement tiles. The first floor was used as the dispensary and the second as the Party committee. The dispensary was for merely first aid to employees who were injured during work. Serious patients were taken to hospitals for treatment. This building seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice.

No. 15: Building belonging to the Hwanghae Iron Works. [redacted]

it was used by some clerical post of the iron works since it had no machine installation in it. It was a single-story brick building about 30 meters long, eight meters wide, and six meters high, and was roofed with three-millimeter-thick iron plates manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice. 50X1-HUM

No. 16: Building of the Electric Repair Station, Steel Manufacturing Plant, Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story brick building about 12 meters long, eight meters wide, and five meters high. Its walls were coated with cement and it had a flat concrete roof. In this building, which seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice, electric machines and motors of the Steel Manufacturing Plant were repaired.

No. 17: The largest single basic factory building of the Hwanghae Iron Works housing the Steel Manufacturing Plant, the Rod Steel Plant, the Thin Steel Plate Plant, and to be housing the Thick Steel Plate Plant also from 1960. It was about 180 meters long, 150 meters wide, and 15 meters high. Its walls and roofs were of about three-millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works, and its pillars were either of angle steel or of channel steel which were also manufactured by the same iron works. It was mostly coated with black coal tar. Originally it was built before 15 August 1945 (the Liberation), and was severely damaged during the Korean War. Its rehabilitation was initiated from immediately following the armistice and was generally completed in early 1958. Reports said that it was rehabilitated just like it was during the Japanese occupation. It was partitioned by iron plates into; A) the Steel Manufacturing Plant; B) the Rod Steel Plant; C) the Thin Steel Plate Plant; and D) the Thick Steel Plate Plant which was to be completed by the end of 1959 and start operation from 1960. [redacted]

In A) five open furnaces and one mixing furnace were rehabilitated

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in their former locations. The furnace located in the eastmost was the mixing furnace. [redacted]

[redacted] In B) the Steel Manufacturing Plant, there were two heating furnaces: one on the east was operated by gas, and the other by coal. In C) the Thin Steel Plate Plant, there were five to six small heating furnaces. D) the Thick Steel Plate Plant, was to be completely equipped 50X1-HUM by the end of 1959, but its heating furnace was already installed as of September 1959. [redacted]

No. 18: Building housing a plant which supplied water for colling machines and motors of various plants. [redacted]

[redacted] It was a straight single-story brick building about four meters long, two meters wide, and three meters high, 50X1-HUM and had a flat concrete roof. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice. 50X1-HUM

No. 19: Building of the Electric Repair Plant of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story brick structure about 30 meters long, eight meters wide, and six meters high, and was roofed with about three-millimeter-thick iron plates. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice.

No. 20: Office building of the Blast Furnace Station of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story brick building about 15 meters long, six meters wide, and four meters high, and was roofed with about three-millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice.

No. 21: Blast Furnace No. 1 of the Pig Iron Plant of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a large blast furnace about 25 meters long, 25 meters wide, and 15 meters high and had 600 tons of daily pig iron production capacity. Its interior wall was built of fire bricks which were introduced from China, and the exterior of fire bricks which were manufactured in North Korea. About 10 meters south of the blast furnace No. 1 there was another blast furnace of the same dimensions which was almost completed as of September 1959 and which was scheduled to be put into operation from 1960.

No. 22: Dining House for employees working under noxious conditions of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story cement brick building about eight meters long, four meters wide, and four meters high. It was roofed with about three-

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millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice. Those single employees working under noxious conditions who were issued special nutritive food who had no family who would cook food for them ate here. Unlike common dining houses, meat and special side dish food were served here.

- No. 23: Unknown building belonging to the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story building built of prefabricated blocks and was about 20 meters long, eight meters wide, and six meters high, and was roofed with about three-millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works. It seemed to have been building following the armistice. It was not frequented by people and was not equipped with machines, so it might have been a warehouse, but it is unknown what it was accurately.
- No. 24: Office of the Defense Unit of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story brick building about six meter long, four meters wide, and four meters high, and was roofed with cement tiles. The Defense Unit checked employees and others entering or leaving the basic factory building of the Hwanghae Iron Works and guarded the building. Guards were civilians and wore blue uniforms and carried Russian infantry rifles.
- No. 25: Rear Warehouse of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It is unknown to what post this warehouse belonged, but it was a straight single-story brick building about 20 meters long, eight meters wide, and six meters high, and was roofed with about three-millimeter-thick iron plates. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice.
- No. 26: Dining House No. 4 of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight two-story brick building about 20 meters long, eight meters wide, and six meters high, and was roofed with cement tiles. This dining house was used mostly by people living in a five-story dormitory of the Hwanghae Iron Works and had about 100 seats.
- No. 27: Warehouse of Dining House No. 4, Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story brick building about eight meters long, four meters wide, and four meters high, and was roofed with cement tiles. This warehouse storing food stuffs for use in the dining house No. 4 seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice.
- No. 28: Office for Research in the history of the KLP of the Hwanghae

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Iron Works. It was a straight single-story brick building about 10 meters long, six meters wide, and four meters high. Its walls were coated with cement and it had a flat concrete roof. This office was equipped with many books and pictorials concerning the history of struggles of the Korean Communist Party and the history of KIM Il-song's struggles. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice, and was open to employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works who held the membership of the KLP.

- No. 29: Vermicelli Restaurant of the Songnim Consumers' Guild. It was a single-story thatch-roof house with lime-coated walls about eight meters long, four meters high, and four meters wide. It was rehabilitated from war damages immediately following the armistice.
- No. 30: Marine Products Store of the Songnim Consumers' Guild. It was a straight single-story wooden house with wood board walls and a black-painted tin roof, and was about six meters long, four meters wide, and four meters high. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice.
- No. 31: Life Necessities Store of the Songnim Consumers' Guild. It was a straight single-story wooden house with lime-coated walls and a cement tile roof and was about six meters long, four meters wide, and four meters high.
- No. 32: Wŏlbong-dong Direct Sales Store of the Songnim-si Commercial Management Department. It was a straight single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a cement tile roof, and was about six meters long, three meters wide, and four meters high. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice.

- No. 33: Wŏlbong-dong Official Residences of the Hwanghae Iron Works. These residences were straight single-story structures each about 18 meters long, four meters wide, and three meters high. They were built of prefabricated blocks and were roofed mostly with cement tiles and some were roofed with three-millimeter-thick iron plates. They were built immediately following the armistice, and each house housed four families. Most families living in these residences used one room and one kitchen. These houses totalled about 50.

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- No. 34: Sewing Station of the Songnim-si Convenience Cooperative. It was a straight single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a thatch roof, and was about eight meters long, four meters wide, and four meters high. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice.
- No. 35: Wŏlbong-dong Consumer's Guild Restaurant. It was a straight single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a cement tile roof and was about six meters long, four meters high, and four meters wide. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice.
- No. 36: Cooperative Watch Repair Station. It was a straight single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a black-painted tin roof, and was about four meters long, three meters wide, and three meters high. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice.
- No. 37: Cooperative Sewing Station. It was a straight single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a thatch roof, and was about six meters long, three meters wide, and three meters high. It looked like a house which was damaged during the Korean War and was rehabilitated immediately following the armistice.
- No. 38: Chop Station of the Songnim Cooperative. It was a straight single-story wooden structure with a thatch roof and lime-coated walls, and was about four meters long, three meters wide and high. It seemed to have been rehabilitated after the armistice.
- No. 39: Songnim-si Branch Office of the Korean Central Bank. It was a straight single-story brick building about eight meters long, six meters wide, and four meters high, and had a flat concrete roof. It seemed to have been damaged slightly during the Korea War and rehabilitated after the armistice.
- No. 40: Consumer's Guild Agricultural Products Store. It was a straight single-story brick building with a cement tile roof and was about 10 meters long, six meters wide, and four meters high. It seemed to have been built after the armistice. This store dealt in agricultural products excluding cereals.
- No. 41: Consumer's Guild Dog Meat Soup Restaurant. It was a straight single-story wooden structure about six meters long, three meters wide, and three meters high, and had lime-coated walls and a

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thatched roof. This restaurant sold food like any other restaurants, but one thing it differed from others was that it served dog meat soup in summer. It seemed to have been built after the armistice.

- No. 42: Barber shop of the Songnim-si Convenience Cooperative. It was a straight single-story wooden structure about eight meters long, four meters wide, and four meters high, and had lime-coated walls and a thatch roof. It appeared to have been damaged during the Korean War and rehabilitated after the armistice.
- No. 43: Songnim-si Military Mobilization Department. It was a straight single-story brick building with a cement tile roof and was about eight meters long, four meters wide, and four meters high. It seemed to have been built after the armistice. In this building people in NKPA uniforms worked and the chief of the department was a lieutenant colonel of the NKPA.
- No. 44: Rice Cleaning Station of the Songnim Cooperative. It was a straight single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a black-painted tin roof and was about 10 meters long, five meters wide, and four meters high. It seemed to have been built immediately following the armistice. It also ground grain to fine powder.
- No. 45: Songnim-si National Hotel. It was a straight single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a thatch roof and was about eight meters long, six meters wide, and four meters high. It seemed to have suffered damages during the Korea War and to have been rehabilitated partly. The building appeared to be able to accomodate only about 20 persons.
- No. 46: Laborers' Apartment of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight three-story brick building with a cement tile roof and was about 12 meters long, six meters wide, and nine meters high. It was a new building inhabited by about 15 families. Each family used one room and one kitchen.
- No. 47: Songnim-si Communication Department. It was a straight two-story wooden building with lime-coated walls and a black Japanese-tile roof and was about six meters long, five meters wide, and six meters high. It was newly built after the armistice. Its second floor was so narrow that it was unfit for an office and was not in use as of September 1959.
- No. 48: Songnim-si National Soy Bean Paste Factory. It was a straight single-story brick building with cement-coated walls, and was roofed with about three-millimeter-thick iron plates. Dimensions:

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12 meters long, six meters wide, five meters high. It seemed to have been newly built immediately following the armistice. It manufactured soy bean sauce and soy bean paste, which were mostly consumed by dormitories of the Hwanghae Iron Works.

- No. 49: Building housing a store of the Songnim-si Commercial Management Department and a national restaurant. It was a straight three-story brick building with a cement tile roof and was about 20 meters long, eight meters wide, and eight meters high. The first floor was used by the restaurant, and the second and the third floors by the store. This building seemed to have been built after the armistice.
- No. 50: Songnim-si Internal Affairs Station. It was an L-shape single-story brick building with a flat concrete roof and was about 12 meters long in all, six meters wide, and four meters high. It seemed to have been newly built immediately following the armistice.
- No. 51: Songnim-si Day Nursery. It was a straight single-story brick building with cement-coated walls and a flat concrete roof, and was about 18 meters long, eight meters wide, and six meters high. It also seemed to have newly been built after the armistice. It was open to the public but was used mostly by employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works. [REDACTED]
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- No. 52: Songnim-si Stadium. Before the Korean War this place was a residential quarter, but houses were completely destroyed during war, and it was turned into a stadium after the armistice. It was about 200 meters long, 100 meters wide, and there was a platform at the center of the northern side. It was located in the central part of the city and was used for all-city general meetings and other large meetings.
- No. 53: Prefabrication Block Factory of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story brick building about 20 meters long, 10 meters wide, and eight meters long. It was roofed with cement tiles. It seemed to have newly been built after the armistice. This factory made many types of standardized reinforced concrete blocks including blocks two meters long, two meters wide, and 15 centimeters thick, and those about three meters long, and those as large as a whole all. These blocks were used for construction of residences of the Hwanghae Iron Works. From 1959 the iron works built its residences using not bricks but prefabrication blocks.
- No. 54: Hwanghae Iron Works Coal Distribution Station. It was a straight

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single-story brick building about four meters long, three meters wide, and three meters high, and was roofed with cement tiles. It seemed to have been built newly after the armistice. This station distributed coal to employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works, dormitories, and offices.

- No. 55: Dormitory No. 3 of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was an L-shape three-story brick building about 80 meters long in all, 10 meters wide, and 10 meters high, and was roofed with blue slates. It was newly built after the armistice. It was inhabited mostly by single people. As of September 1959 about 800 people lived here.
- No. 56: Dining house of Dormitory No. 3, Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight two-story brick building with a blue slate roof and was about 20 meters long, 10 meters wide, and six meters high. It seemed to have newly been built after the armistice.
- No. 57: Official residences for common employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works. The houses located here were straight single-story cement block buildings each about 18 meters long, four meters wide, and three meters high and were roofed with cement tiles. These four-family houses totalled about 200. They seemed to have been built newly after the armistice.
- No. 58: Building housing an office for management of dormitories and official residences of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story brick building about 20 meters long, six meters wide, and four meters high, and with cement coated walls, and a cement tile roof. It seemed to have newly been built after the armistice. This office managed and allocated dormitories and official residences of the Hwanghae Iron Works.
- No. 59: Building housing the Songnim-si People's Committee and the Songnim-si KLP Committee. It was a straight two-story brick building about 30 meters long, 10 meters wide, and eight meters high and had cement coated walls and a blue slate roof. It seemed to have been newly built after the armistice. The first floor was used by the people's committee and the second floor by the Party committee.
- No. 60: Coal Storage. The coal stored here was distributed among employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works and was supplied to dormitories and offices of the iron works for heating. It was an open storage and was located on both sides of a rail track. Coal was piled up always about 100 meters long, 40 meters wide, and seven meters high. It was brought here by train. In addition to employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works residing in Songnim-si, government officials also received coal distribution here.

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- No. 71: Dormitory No. 1 of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was an L-shape two-story brick building about 60 meters long in all, 10 meters wide, and six meters high and had cement-coated walls and a gray slate roof. This dormitory was used only by single female employees, and as of September 1959 it was inhabited by about 300 people. It had a dining hall in it. This dormitory was built after the armistice.
- No. 72: Building housing a club for laborers of the Hwanghae Iron Works and a motion picture hall. It was a straight single-story brick building about 40 meters long, 20 meters wide, and eight meters high, and had cement-coated walls and a cement tile roof. A small portion of the building was used as club and the rest was used as motion picture hall with about 300 seats.
- No. 73: Building housing a primary school, a junior middle school, and the Songnim Metals Professional School of the Ministry of Metals Industry. It was a U-shape two-story brick building about 120 meters long in all, 10 meters wide, and eight meters high, and had cement-coated walls and a flat concrete roof. Students were mostly children of employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works and those of people residing in the vicinity of the school. Reports said that the school was almost completely destroyed during the Korean War, and its rehabilitation required almost the same efforts and materials with which a new school of this size could be built.
- No. 74: Laboratory of the Songnim Metals Professional School, Ministry of Metals Industry. It was a straight single-story brick building about 30 meters long, eight meters wide, and five meters high, and was roofed with about three-millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works. It seemed to have been newly built after the armistice.
- No. 75: Building housing the Taehyang-dong Combined Store, a laborers' restaurant, and a barber shop. It was a two-story U-shape brick structure about 60 meters long in all, eight meters wide, and six meters high and had cement-coated walls and a blue slate roof. It seemed to have been built after the armistice. It presumably belonged to a cooperative, but its accurate status is unknown.
- No. 76: Songnim-si Third Junior Middle School. It was a straight two-story brick building about 60 meters long, eight meters wide, and eight meters high, and had cement-coated walls and a flat concrete roof. It had been slightly damaged during the Korean War and seemed to have been rehabilitated after the armistice.

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- No. 77: Taehyŏng-dong Distribution Station, Songnim-si. It was a straight single-story wooden structure about 10 meters long, seven meters wide, and four meters high, and had lime-coated walls and was roofed with about three-millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works. It seemed to have been newly built after the armistice. It presumably belonged to Songnim-si, but its accurate status is unknown.
- No. 78: Baggage Warehouse of the Songnim Railroad Station. It was a straight single-story brick building about 10 meters long, eight meters wide, and five meters high, and had a cement tile roof. Here baggage transported by train were temporarily stored. It seemed to have been built newly after the armistice.
- No. 79: Songnim Railroad Station. It was a straight single-story brick building about 12 meters long, seven meters wide, and nine meters high, and had cement-coated walls and a cement tile roof. It was newly built after the armistice on a different site.
- No. 80: Official residences for common employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works in Taehyŏng-dong. These four-family residences, which seemed to have been built after the armistice and which totalled about 25, were straight single-story cement block buildings each about 18 meters long, four meters wide, and three meters high and were roofed mostly with cement tiles.
- No. 81: Electric Furnace Plant of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was completed in the summer of 1959, and was scheduled to be put into operation from 1960. It was a straight single-story structure about 100 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 10 meters high, and was roofed and walled with about three-millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works. Its pillars were either of channel steel or of angle steel which were also manufactured by the iron works. [REDACTED]
- No. 82: Five-story Dormitory of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was newly built in early 1959 and was located in Ch'ŏlsan-dong, Songnim-si. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM
- [REDACTED] It was a straight yellow block building about 150 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 15 meters high and had a flat concrete roof. It was the largest dormitory of the Hwanghae Iron Works, and was inhabited by 1800 to 2000 people as of September 1959.
- No. 83: Dining House of the Five-story Dormitory of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was to be completed in three stories within 1959,

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and as of September 1959 its two stories were completed. It was building using a prefabrication method, and was about 50 meters long, 10 meters wide, and when completed all inhabitants of the five-story dormitory were to be able to eat here.

- No. 84: Hospitalization Building of the Songnim-si People's Hospital. It was a straight single-story block building about 45 meters long, eight meters wide, and four meters high and had a cement tile roof. It seemed to have been built after the armistice.
- No. 85: Main Building of the Songnim-si People's Hospital. This building, which housed a clinic, pharmacy, internal medicine department, surgery department, etc., was a U-shape single-story brick building about 60 meters long, 10 meters wide, and five meters high, and had a cement tile roof. It seemed to have been severely damaged, and to have been rehabilitated after the armistice.
- No. 86: Operation room building of the Songnim-si People's Hospital. It was a single-story brick building about 10 meters long, four meters wide, and three meters high and had cement-coated walls and a cement tile roof. It seemed to have been built after the armistice.
- No. 87: Ch'olsan-dong Day Nursery. It was a straight single-story brick building about 25 meters long, six meters wide, and three meters high, and had a flat concrete roof. It took care of children of employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works and appeared to belong to the Hwanghae Iron Works, but its accurate status is unknown. It seemed to have been built after the armistice.
- No. 88: Ch'olsan-dong official residences for common employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works. These residences, which seemed to have been built after the armistice, totalled about 15. They were straight single-story cement block buildings each about 18 meters long, four meters wide, and three meters high and were roofed mostly with cement tiles.
- No. 89: Ungok-tong official residences for common employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works. These houses, which totalled about 300, were of the same type as those in Ch'olsan-dong (see the above). They were built after the armistice. These residences were scattered in a wider area extending further north than that was indicated in the attached sketch.
- No. 90: Another area of Ungok-tong official residences for common employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works. These houses, which totalled about 200, were also of the same type as the foregoing ones, and occupied an area wider than that is indicated in the attached sketch.

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- No. 91: Official residences for common laborers of the Hwanghae Iron Works. These houses, which totalled about 250, were also of the same type as the foregoing ones and seemed to have been built after the armistice, and occupied an area wider than that is indicated in the attached sketch.
- No. 92: Official residences of the Hwanghae Iron Works. These houses, which totalled about 250, were also of the same type as the foregoing ones and seemed to have been built after the armistice, and occupied an area wider than that is indicated in the attached sketch.
- No. 93: Ch'olsan-dong Combined Store. It was a straight two-story brick building about 20 meters long, 10 meters wide, and eight meters high, and had brick walls and a blue slate roof. It presumably belonged to a cooperative, but its accurate status is unknown. It seemed to have been built after the armistice.
- No. 94: Two laborers' apartments in Ch'olsan-dong of the Hwanghae Iron Works. They were completed about June 1959. Each of the two buildings was a straight three-story block building about 80 meters long, eight meters wide, and nine meters high, and with a flat concrete roof, and housed about 100 families. These apartments were originally to provide each family with one kitchen and two rooms but, due to a shortages in residences, only one room was given to each family, and one kitchen was used by two families. Since the original plan was to provide each family with two rooms and one kitchen, these apartments seemed to have been for higher officials, and it appeared that when the overall housing problem was solved, they were to be used by higher officials. They stood at 10 meters apart from each other.
- No. 95: Ch'olsan-dong Laborers' Apartments. These apartments which were completed in June 1959 and which totalled three stood in a row at 10 meter intervals. They were of the same type and dimensions as those described under No. 94. Each apartment housed about 100 families as of September 1959. The original plan was to provide each family with two rooms and one kitchen by, due to a shortage in residences, only one room was given to each family and one kitchen was used by two families.
- No. 96: Two laborers' apartments in Ch'olsan-dong of the Hwanghae Iron Works. Each of the two was a straight four-story block building built using a prefabrication method about 10 (sic) meters long, eight meters wide, and 12 meters high and had a flat concrete roof. These apartments were completed about June 1959 and, as of September 1959, housed about 120 families each. Dur to a

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shortage in residences, one room went around to each family and one kitchen was shared by two families as against the original plan of providing each family with two rooms and one kitchen.

- No. 97: Two laborers' apartments in Ch'olsan-dong of the Hwanghae Iron Works. Each of the two apartments was built of prefabricated blocks and was a straight five-story building about 120 meters long, eight meters wide, and 15 meters high and had a flat concrete roof, and housed about 200 families as of September 1959. Due to a shortage in residences, one room went around to each family and one kitchen was shared by two families as against the original plan of providing each family with two rooms and one kitchen.
- No. 98: Laborers' Apartment in Ch'olsan-dong of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was completed in the summer of 1959 and housed about 150 families as of September 1959. It was a straight four-story building built of prefabricated blocks and was about 100 meters long, eight meters wide, and 12 meters high. It had a flat concrete roof. Due to a shortage in residences, one room went around to each family and one kitchen was shared by two families as against the original plan of providing each family with two rooms and one kitchen.
- No. 99: Ch'olsan-dong Consumers' Guild Restaurant. It was a single-story wooden structure about 12 meters long, six meters wide, and four meters high and had lime-coated walls and a cement tile roof. It seemed to have been built after the armistice. [redacted]
[redacted] it was used as a restaurant [redacted]
[redacted]
- No. 100: Ch'olsan-dong Laborers' Club of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight single-story brick building about 20 meters long, eight meters wide, and five meters high, and had cement-coated walls and was roofed with about three-millimeter-thick iron plates which were manufactured by the Hwanghae Iron Works. It seemed to have been newly built in early 1959.
- No. 101: Ch'olsan-dong Laborers' Apartment of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was a straight four-story building about eight (sic) meters long, eight meters wide, and 12 meters high and was built of prefabricated blocks, and had a flat concrete roof. It was inhabited by about 100 families as of September 1959. It was newly built in the summer of 1959. Only one room went around to each family and one kitchen was shared by two families as against the original plan of providing each family with two rooms and one kitchen.

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- No. 102: Ch'olsan-dong Internal Affairs Sub-station. It was a straight single-story brick building about 10 meters long, six meters wide, and nine meters high, and had a cement tile roof. It seemed to have been built after the armistice.
- No. 103: Ch'olsan-dong Convenience Cooperative Barber Shop. It was a straight single-story wooden structure about eight meters long, four meters wide, and four meters high, and had a thatch roof and lime-coated walls. It seemed to have partly been rehabilitated from war damages.
- No. 104: Songnim Market. It was a vacant lot without stores in it and people gathered only on market days. It was about 80 meters long and 50 meters wide.
- No. 105: The largest building in the Songnim Prison. It was a straight single-story brick building about 40 meters long, 10 meters wide, and six meters high and was roofed with cement tiles. It is 50X1-HUM unknown when it was rehabilitated. [REDACTED]
- No. 106: Unknown building within the compound of the Songnim Prison. It was a straight single-story brick building about 25 meters long, 10 meters wide, and six meters high, and was roofed with cement tiles. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM
The walls surrounding the prison was of bricks and about four meters high.
- No. 107: Area of official residences for employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works. The residences totalled about 20. These four-family residences were straight single-story structures each about 18 meters long, four meters wide, and three meters high. They were built of prefabricated blocks and were roofed mostly with cement tiles. They were built after the armistice.
- No. 108: Area of official residences for common employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works. The residences totalled about 30, and they were of the same type and dimensions as those described above.
- No. 109: Storage of coal for use in production at the Hwanghae Iron Works. It was an open storage storing coal piled about 350 meters long, 300 meters wide, and 20 to 30 meters high. It was exclusively for use in production purposes, being used mostly by the Coke Plant of the iron works for coke manufacturing. Reports had it that the coal was imported from China. It was brought here mostly by train and some by ship.

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No. 110: Cooperative Photo Studio. It was a straight single-story wooden structure about six meters long, four meters wide, and three meters high and had lime-coated walls and a thatch roof. It seemed to have been newly built after the armistice.

No. 111: Textile Factory of the Hwanghae Iron Works. There were two buildings of the same shape and dimensions standing about six meters apart from each other. Each of the two was a straight single-story brick building about 30 meters long, eight meters wide, and six meters high and had cement-coated walls and a cement tile roof. This factory weaved about three kinds of products: fatigue suit material, gloves, and caps for laborers of the Hwanghae Iron Works. It seemed to have been built after the armistice.

No. 112: Songnim Book Store. It was a straight single-story wooden structure about eight meters long, four meters wide, and three meters high and had lime-coated walls and a cement tile roof. 50X1-HUM

The building seemed to have been built after the armistice. 50X1-HUM

Songnim City was a small city which was mostly occupied by installations of the Hwanghae Iron Works and which was inhabited mostly by employees of the iron works. And most of organizations and stores in the city appeared to be functioning in connection with the Hwanghae Iron Works.

facilities of the Hwanghae Iron Works seemed to have been almost completely destroyed during the Korean War, and rehabilitation was initiated first on its buildings, and by late 1958, most plants of the iron works seemed to have been able to turn out their products, and from 1959 the iron works seemed to have started to extend its facilities. Residence construction work seemed to have been initiated on a large scale from early 1958, using prefabrication blocks as was recommended by the government. Many residences seemed to have been built north of the area of No. 90, 91, and 92 in the sketch. 50X1-HUM

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and the area appeared to be having in the future the greatest number of official residences for common employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works. Up until 1958 residence construction was not carried on on a large scale, but in early 1959 employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works remarkably increased in number and shortage in residences was felt seriously, and one-family houses were shared by two families each. Though the iron works seemed to have been carrying on a housing project on a large scale, it appeared that it would be several years before overall housing problem was solved. And after the armistice those who lived in private houses were very few, and most people lived in government houses.

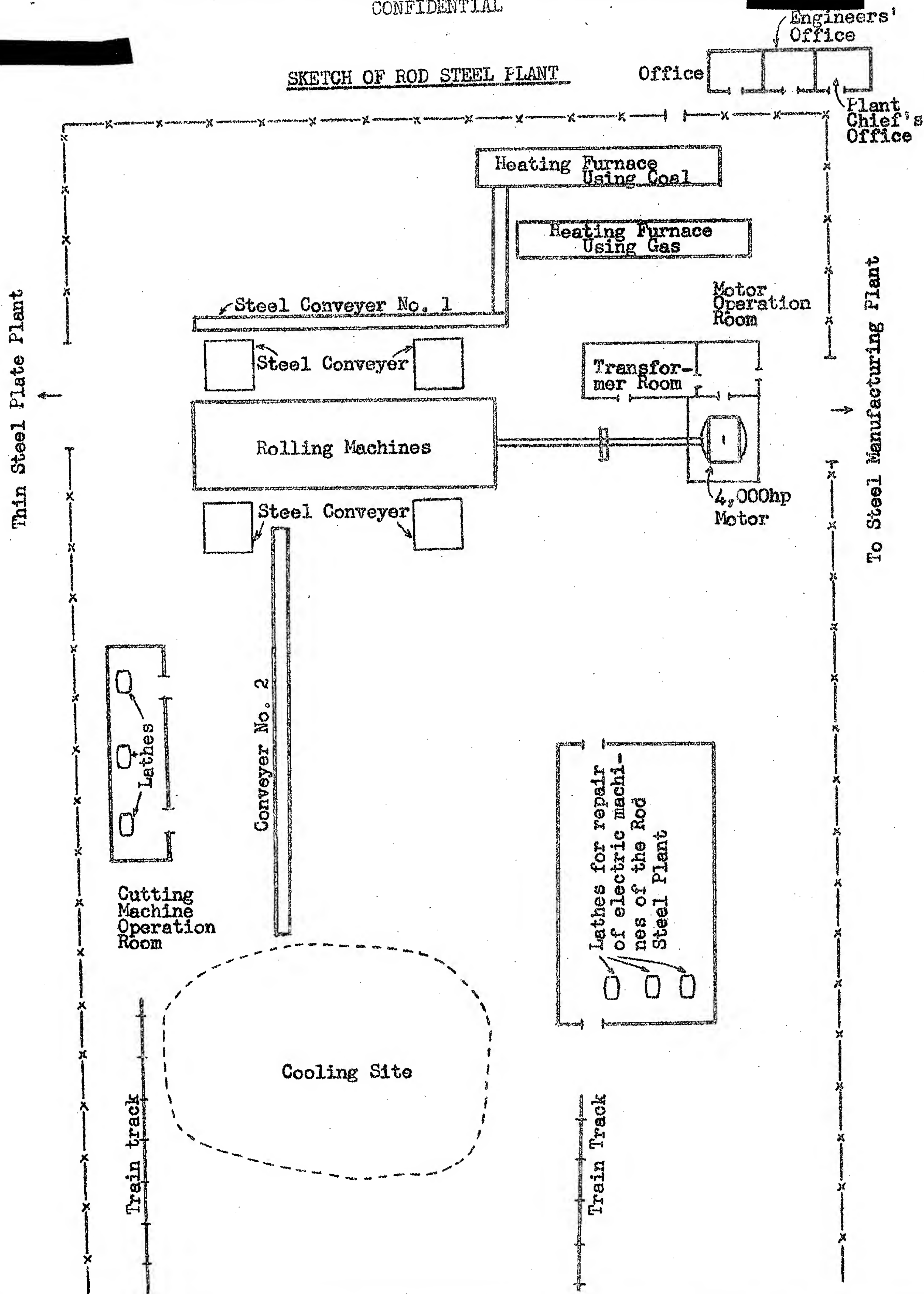
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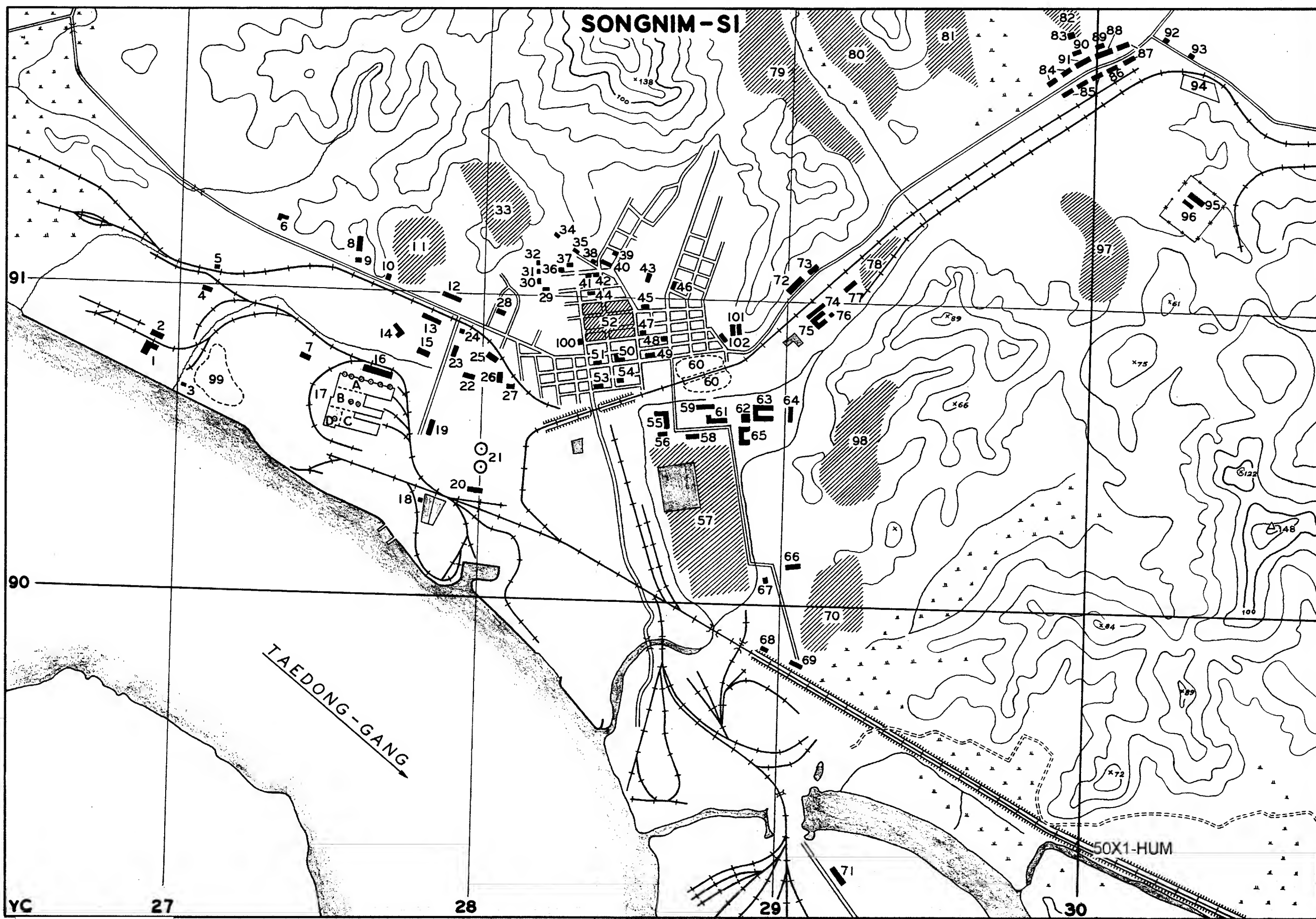
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SKETCH OF ROD STEEL PLANT



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